United Nations A/67/L.24

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Algeria, Comoros, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

The Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East,[1]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Stressing the illegality of the Israeli settlement construction and other activities in the occupied Syrian Golan since 1967,

Noting with satisfaction the convening in Madrid on 30 October 1991 of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the formula of land for peace,

[1] A/67/342.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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Expressing grave concern over the halt in the peace process on the Syrian track, and expressing the hope that peace talks will soon resume from the point they had reached,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981);

2. *Also declares* that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and calls upon Israel to rescind it;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,[3] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[2] continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances;

4. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks;

6. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

7. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned, the co-sponsors of the peace process and the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the resumption of the peace process and its success by implementing Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973);

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

United Nations A/67/L.25

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
21 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 14
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Education for democracy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles and purposes contained therein, and recognizing that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[5] and in other relevant instruments,

Recalling the plan of action for the second phase (2010-2014) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education,[6]

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[5] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.
[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II, resolution 15/11.

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Reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,[7]

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[8] wherein the Member States committed themselves to sparing no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and resolved to respect fully and uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to strive for the full protection and promotion in all countries of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for all and to strengthen the capacity of all countries to implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights,

Recognizing that while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and that it does not belong to any country or region,

Mindful of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Human Rights,[9] the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy[10] adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, the World Programme for Human Rights Education proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/113 A of 10 December 2004 and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training,[11]

Recalling with appreciation the establishment of the United Nations Democracy Fund and the efforts of the Fund to advance the United Nations democracy agenda as well as the operational activities in support of democratization processes carried out by the United Nations system, including by the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledging the role of international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations in support of democracy,

Recognizing that education is key to the strengthening of democratic institutions, the realization of human rights and the achievement of all international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, the development of human potential, poverty alleviation and the fostering of greater understanding among peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* the fundamental link between democratic governance, peace, development and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

2. *Takes note* of the Education First initiative launched by the Secretary-General on 26 September 2012, in particular its third priority area, "fostering global citizenship";

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[7] Resolution 60/1, para. 135.

[8] Resolution 55/2.

[9] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[10] See A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

[11] Resolution 66/173, annex.

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen their efforts to promote the values of peace, human rights, democracy, respect for religious and cultural diversity and justice through education;

4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to integrate education for democracy, along with civic education and human rights education, into national education standards and to develop and strengthen national and subnational programmes, curricula and curricular and extracurricular educational activities aimed at the promotion and consolidation of democratic values and democratic governance and human rights, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices in the field, in order to facilitate citizens' empowerment and participation in political life and policymaking at all levels;

5. *Invites* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Democracy Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide appropriate expertise and resources for the development of relevant educational programmes and materials for democracy;

6. *Encourages* international, regional and other intergovernmental organizations, within their respective mandates, to share their best experiences and practices in the field of education for democracy, including but not limited to civic education, with each other and with the United Nations system, as appropriate;

7. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the right to education to seek, in close cooperation with Member States, the views of Governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, civil society and other relevant United Nations mandate holders in order that he may include in his next report to the General Assembly at the sixty-ninth session an update on the efforts of Member States in the field of education for democracy;

8. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of education for democracy at its sixty-ninth session, under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields";

9. *Invites* Governments, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to promote education for democracy, and requests the Secretary-General, within existing reporting obligations, to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/67/L.25/Add.1

General Assembly

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28 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 14
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

Education for democracy

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey

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United Nations A/67/L.26

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 November 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 12
Sport for peace and development

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Monaco, Papua New Guinea, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003, 59/10 of 27 October 2004, its decision to proclaim 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, to strengthen sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, and its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/9 of 3 November 2005, 61/10 of 3 November 2006, 62/271 of 23 July 2008, 63/135 of 11 December 2008 and 65/4 of 18 October 2010,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for development and peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument",[1] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, United Nations funds and programmes, specialized agencies and other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Acknowledging the major role of Member States and the United Nations system in promoting human development through sport and physical education, through its country programmes,

Recognizing the potential of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport has the potential, as declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, national and international levels, as declared in the

[1] A/67/282.
[2] See resolution 60/1.

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outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the Millennium Development Goals,[3]

Recognizing also the need to strengthen and further coordinate efforts, including multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels to maximize the potential of sport for contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and national peacebuilding and State-building priorities,

Acknowledging the importance of sport and physical activity in combating non-communicable diseases, as reflected in the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,[4]

Recalling its resolution 64/3 of 19 October 2009, in which the International Olympic Committee was invited to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, and welcoming the partnerships that many United Nations system organizations have established with the International Olympic Committee, including the International Forum on Sport, Peace and Development, jointly organized with the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic movement in establishing sports as a unique means for the promotion of peace and development, in particular through the ideal of the Olympic Truce,

Welcoming the joint statement dated 28 May 2012 of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[5] to promote the ideals of the Olympic Truce in advance of the Games of the XXX Olympiad and the XIV Summer Paralympic Games in London in 2012 and the XXII Winter Olympic Games and the XI Winter Paralympic Games in Sochi, Russian Federation, in 2014, and recognizing the importance of partnerships with the International Olympic and Paralympic Committees, the International Olympic Truce Centre, future hosts of the Games, such as the Russian Federation, Brazil and the Republic of Korea, the United Nations and other Member States in supporting the implementation of future resolutions on the Olympic Truce,

Acknowledging the opportunities provided by the Games of the XXX Olympiad and the XIV Summer Paralympic Games, held in London, for education, understanding, peace, harmony and tolerance among and between peoples and civilizations, and the opportunities provided by the first Winter Youth Olympic Games, held in Innsbruck, Austria, in 2012, to inspire the youth of the world to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values, as reflected in resolution 66/5 of 17 October 2011 relating to the Olympic Truce,

Welcoming the success of the Games of the XXX Olympiad and the XIV Summer Paralympic Games in relation to the international outreach programmes that focused on inspiring all sectors of society to learn about and promote the values of the Olympic Truce, acknowledging the "International

[3] See resolution 65/1.

[4] Resolution 66/2, annex.

[5] See A/66/831, annex.

Inspiration" legacy programme of the United Kingdom, which has given twelve million children in twenty countries access to sport to promote dialogue, peace and development, and calling upon future hosts of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and other Member States to include sport, as appropriate, in conflict-prevention activities and to ensure the effective implementation of the Olympic Truce during the Games,

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6] outlining a child's right to play and leisure, and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[7] stressing the promotion of physical, mental and emotional health through play and sports,

Recalling also article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[8] outlining the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, recreation. leisure and sport,

Recognizing the important role played by the International Convention against Doping in Sport[9] in harmonizing the actions taken by Governments in the fight against doping in sport, which are complementary to those undertaken by the sporting movement under the World Anti-Doping Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency,

Acknowledging the recommendations contained in the report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group entitled "Harnessing the power of sport for development and peace: recommendations to Governments", encouraging Member States to implement the recommendations, and welcoming in this regard the efforts undertaken by the secretariat of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, hosted by the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace,

Recognizing the need for indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards to assist Governments to enable the consolidation of sport in cross-cutting development strategies and the incorporation of sport and physical education in international, regional and national development policies and programmes, as laid out in the report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group,

Recalling resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, by which the General Assembly established the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the opportunities it provides for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in and through sport, and welcoming the continued advancement of women in sports and sporting activities, in particular the support for their progressive high performance in sporting events, which provides opportunities for economic development through sports,

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[7] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

[8] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[9] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1 and corrigenda: *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 14.

Highlighting the importance of continuing to reduce barriers to participation in sport events, particularly for participants from developing countries,

Emphasizing the critical role of productive public-private partnerships for funding sports administrations and institutional development and physical and social infrastructures,

1. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, including its peacekeeping missions, special political missions and integrated peacebuilding missions, sport-related organizations, federations and associations, athletes, the media, civil society, the academia and the private sector to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace to promote greater awareness and action to foster peace and accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals through sport-based initiatives and promote the integration of sport for development and peace in the development agenda, by working along the following principles adapted from the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session:[1]

(a) Global framework for sport for development and peace: further develop a framework to strengthen a common vision, define priorities and further raise awareness to promote and mainstream policies on sport for development and peace that are easily replicable;

(b) Policy development: promote and support the integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies, including mechanisms for growth and wealth;

(c) Resource mobilization and programming: promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements at all levels, including the engagement of sport organizations, civil society, athletes and the private sector, to create effective programmes with sustainable impact;

(d) Evidence of impact: promote and facilitate common evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards;

2. *Encourages* Member States to provide institutional structures, appropriate quality standards, policies and competencies and promote academic research and expertise in the field to enable ongoing training, capacity-building and education of physical education teachers, coaches and community leaders in sport for development and peace programmes;

3. *Invites* Member States and international sport organizations to continue to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education, by providing national experiences and best practices, as well as financial, technical and logistic resources for the development of sport programmes;

4. *Encourages* the stakeholders referred to in paragraph 1 above to emphasize and advance the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education, including physical education, for children and young persons, prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse, realize gender equality and empower girls and women, foster the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding;

5. *Also encourages* the stakeholders, and in particular the organizers of mass sport events, to use and leverage such events to promote and support sport for development and peace initiatives and to strengthen existing and build new partnerships, coordinate common strategies, policies and programmes and increase coherence and synergies, while raising awareness at the local, national, regional and global levels;

6. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to designate a focal point for sport for development and peace within their Governments and provide updates to the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace on institutional, policy and programme-related developments;

7. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[6] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[8] and the International Convention against Doping in Sport;[9]

8. *Notes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, Member States and civil society for the observance of the Olympic Truce, and encourages future hosts of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and other Member States to support the effective implementation of the Truce;

9. *Appreciates* the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, supported by the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace, on issues relating to sport for development and peace within the United Nations system and beyond;

10. *Encourages* Member States, in particular those committed to promoting sport as a tool for development and peace, and other stakeholders, such as international sports federations, organizers of global mass sport events, sports clubs and leagues, foundations and the private sector, especially businesses involved in the sport sector, to provide voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace and to enter into innovative partnerships with the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace, which is funded exclusively through voluntary contributions, and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, in order to sustain the mandate of the Special Adviser, ensure the continuous activities of the Office and provide project implementation funding for the Office and the United Nations system at large;

11. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which met for its second and third plenary sessions on 12 May 2011 and 2 October 2012, and the commencement of the substantive work of the thematic working groups on sport and peace and sport and gender, in addition to the working group on sport and child and youth development;

12. *Invites* Member States and other relevant stakeholders, as observers, to join and support the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, so as to further strengthen its work on all envisaged themes, including the pending thematic working groups on sport and persons with disabilities, as well as sport and health;

13. *Encourages* Member States to join and participate in the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, an informal group of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York serving as a platform to promote

dialogue and facilitate and encourage the integration of sport to support the achievement of the United Nations goals and objectives;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on specific initiatives aimed at ensuring more effective implementation of the Olympic Truce and progress made by Member States and the United Nations system, including activities and the functioning of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, as well as other relevant stakeholders, towards the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations, provide a review of sport's contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the lead-up to 2015, and present an updated Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled "Sport for development and peace".

United Nations A/67/L.27

General Assembly

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26 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 58/85 of 9 December 2003, by which it granted the GUUAM observer status in the General Assembly, and taking note that the GUUAM was transformed into the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM by the Heads of State of that Organization in their Kyiv Declaration of 23 May 2006,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature,

Referring to Security Council resolution 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005, in which the Council recalled its invitation to regional organizations to improve coordination with the United Nations and the declaration of the General Assembly of 9 December 1994 related to the strengthening and improvement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in maintaining international peace and security,[1]

Acknowledging the intention of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM to further develop partnership relations with the United Nations and its Member States, based on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as on the commitment to democratic values, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM will further contribute to promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

[1] See resolutions 49/57, annex, and 49/60.

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1. *Takes note* of the activity of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM aimed at promoting regional cooperation in various areas such as trade and economic development, energy, transportation, culture, science, education, public health, youth, tourism and sport, as well as countering terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime, human trafficking, illegal migration and other types of criminal activity of transnational nature, which contributes to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM, and, to that end, invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to engage in regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM, utilizing for that purpose the appropriate inter-institutional forums and formats, including the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies, components, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system to cooperate and develop direct contacts with the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM for the joint implementation of projects aimed at the attainment of common objectives and in that context takes note of the existing practice of cooperation between the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM".

United Nations A/67/L.28

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 November 2012

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 37
Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan. Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Status of Palestine in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and stressing in this regard the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,[1] by which it affirmed, inter alia, the duty of every State to promote through joint and separate action the realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Stressing the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights,

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947,

Reaffirming the principle, set out in the Charter, of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming also relevant Security Council resolutions, including, inter alia, resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, 1397 (2002) of 12

[1] Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

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March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008,

Reaffirming further the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including, inter alia, with regard to the matter of prisoners,

Reaffirming its resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and all relevant resolutions, including resolution 66/146 of 19 December 2011, reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 43/176 of 15 December 1988 and 66/17 of 30 November 2011 and all relevant resolutions regarding the Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, which, inter alia, stress the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State, a just resolution of the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and the complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Reaffirming further its resolution 66/18 of 30 November 2011 and all relevant resolutions regarding the status of Jerusalem, bearing in mind that the annexation of East Jerusalem is not recognized by the international community, and emphasizing the need for a way to be found through negotiations to resolve the status of Jerusalem as the capital of two States,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004,[3]

Reaffirming its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004, affirming, inter alia, that the status of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, remains one of military occupation and that, in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination and to sovereignty over their territory,

Recalling its resolutions 3210 (XXIX) of 14 October 1974 and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, by which, respectively, the Palestine Liberation Organization was invited to participate in the deliberations of the General Assembly as the representative of the Palestinian people and was granted observer status,

Recalling also its resolution 43/177 of 15 December 1988, by which it, inter alia, acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988 and decided that the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the Palestine Liberation Organization within the United Nations system,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[3] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

Taking into consideration that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with a decision by the Palestine National Council, is entrusted with the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine,[4]

Recalling its resolution 52/250 of 7 July 1998, by which additional rights and privileges were accorded to Palestine in its capacity as observer,

Recalling also the Arab Peace Initiative adopted in March 2002 by the Council of the League of Arab States,[5]

Reaffirming its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of an independent, sovereign, democratic, viable and contiguous State of Palestine living side by side with Israel in peace and security on the basis of the pre-1967 borders,

Bearing in mind the mutual recognition of 9 September 1993 between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,[6]

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

Commending the Palestinian National Authority's 2009 plan for constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State within a two-year period, and welcoming the positive assessments in this regard about readiness for statehood by the World Bank, the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund and as reflected in the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee Chair conclusions of April 2011 and subsequent Chair conclusions, which determined that the Palestinian Authority is above the threshold for a functioning State in key sectors studied,

Recognizing that full membership is enjoyed by Palestine in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Group of Asia-Pacific States and that Palestine is also a full member of the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Group of 77 and China,

Recognizing also that, to date, 132 States Members of the United Nations have accorded recognition to the State of Palestine,

Taking note of the 11 November 2011 report of the Security Council Committee on the Admission of New Members,[7]

Stressing the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is satisfactorily resolved in all its aspects,

Reaffirming the principle of universality of membership of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to independence in their State of Palestine on the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967;

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[4] See A/43/928, annex.

[5] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[6] See A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

[7] S/2011/705.

2. *Decides* to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice;

3. *Expresses the hope* that the Security Council will consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations;[8]

4. *Affirms* its determination to contribute to the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders;

5. *Expresses the urgent need* for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[5] and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict[9] for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides that resolves all outstanding core issues, namely the Palestine refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, borders, security and water;

6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence and freedom;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the present resolution and to report to the Assembly within three months on progress made in this regard.

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[8] A/66/371-S/2011/592, annex I.

[9] S/2003/529, annex.

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Agenda item 37
Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Status of Palestine in the United Nations

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Angola, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Grenada, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Viet Nam

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United Nations A/67/L.29

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (r)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Kazakhstan:* draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989, 45/9 of 25 October 1990, 46/13 of 28 October 1991, 47/18 of 23 November 1992, 48/24 of 24 November 1993, 49/15 of 15 November 1994, 50/17 of 20 November 1995, 51/18 of 14 November 1996, 52/4 of 22 October 1997, 53/16 of 29 October 1998, 54/7 of 25 October 1999, 55/9 of 30 October 2000, 56/47 of 7 December 2001, 57/42 of 21 November 2002, 59/8 of 22 October 2004, 61/49 of 4 December 2006, 63/114 of 5 December 2008 and 65/140 of 16 December 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 3369 (XXX) of 10 October 1975, by which it decided to invite the Organization of the Islamic Conference to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and of its subsidiary organs in the capacity of observer,

Welcoming the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which have been undertaken in coordination with the United Nations and in full respect of the Charter of the United Nations, in strengthening its role in conflict prevention, confidence-building, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and post-conflict rehabilitation, mediation and preventive diplomacy, including conflict situations involving Muslim communities,

Noting the adoption by the Islamic Summit Conference at its third extraordinary session, held in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on 7 and 8 December 2005, of the Ten-year Programme of Action to Meet the Challenges Facing the Muslim

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

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Ummah in the Twenty-first Century[1] and the adoption on 14 March 2008 by the Islamic Summit Conference at its eleventh session, held in Dakar on 13 and 14 March 2008, of the amended Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,[2]

Taking into account the desire of the two organizations to continue to cooperate closely in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and scientific fields and in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, the promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, fundamental human rights, economic and social development, and combating international terrorism,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report, recognized the strengthening of practical cooperation and the building of complementarity between the United Nations, its specialized agencies, funds and programmes and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, its subsidiary organs and its specialized and affiliated institutions,

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the ten priority areas of cooperation between the two organizations and their respective agencies and institutions, as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation between them,

Noting further that the Secretaries-General of the two organizations have met regularly and that consultations among senior officials of the two organizations have enhanced cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its organs and institutions contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Taking note of the results of the general meeting of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions, held in Geneva from 1 to 3 May 2012, to review and appraise the level of cooperation in the fields of international peace and security, science and technology, trade and development, implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, protection of and assistance to refugees, human rights, human resource development, food security and agriculture, environment, health and population, arts and crafts, and the promotion of heritage, and of the fact that these meetings are now being held every two years, with the next one scheduled for 2014,

Taking into account the strengthened spirit of cooperation reflected in the agreement on a matrix of activities within the framework of United Nations-

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[1] See A/60/633-S/2005/826, annex III.

[2] A/67/280-S/2012/614.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation collaboration, to be implemented over the next biennium,

Recalling that the Organization of Islamic Cooperation remains an important partner of the United Nations in peace, security and the fostering of a culture of peace at the global level, and noting various decisions reached by the two sides, including the agreement to continue cooperation in conflict prevention and resolution, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, combating international terrorism, fighting extremism, countering religious intolerance, including Islamophobia, promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, humanitarian assistance and capacity-building in electoral assistance, and the agreement to improve the follow-up mechanism,

Noting the joint Organization of Islamic Cooperation-United Nations-Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe consultative session on "Consolidating the role of mediation" held on 3 and 4 April 2012, hosted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at its secretariat in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and attended by senior officials from prominent regional and international organizations,

Noting also the commitment of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to building capacities in the field of conflict prevention and resolution as well as preventive diplomacy through training sessions and workshops delivered by experts and organizations specialized in that field,

Taking note of the contribution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding within the framework of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and other initiatives in this regard,

Welcoming the initiatives for interfaith dialogue undertaken by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, as well as their Member States, including the establishment of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, and emphasizing the importance of engaging relevant United Nations agencies in promoting interfaith dialogue and other related activities,

Noting the establishment of the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the adoption of its statute, and recognizing the need for enhanced cooperation and exchange between the Permanent Commission and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Taking note of the adoption of the Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the establishment of the Department of Family Affairs at its General Secretariat to deal specifically with issues concerning women and children, and underscoring cooperation between the Department of Family Affairs and relevant United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),

Taking note with appreciation of the close and multifaceted cooperation between the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with a view to strengthening the capacities of the two organizations in addressing challenges to development and social progress, including ongoing cooperation between the

Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund on health issues, as well as discussions between the United Nations Children's Fund and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on formalizing their partnership through specific initiatives linked to the Millennium Development Goals, as part of the organization's Ten-year Programme of Action to Meet the Challenges Facing the Muslim Ummah in the Twenty-first Century,

Welcoming the existing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, including dialogue between the two entities on reaching out to non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian actors in States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as participation in joint activities and events and information-sharing, with a view to furthering proactive engagement and implementing concrete programmes in the areas of capacity-building, emergency assistance and strategic partnerships,

Having considered the one-year partnership programme of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, aimed at enhancing their cooperation and exchange of experiences in the area of mediation and at strengthening the operational capacity of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

Welcoming the decision taken at the latest general meeting of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to co-organize an event by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) in 2013,

Noting the request of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for greater interaction between the secretariats of the United Nations and the organization extending beyond the current biennial arrangement so as to include periodic reviews of cooperation, in the light of the expanding areas of cooperation between the two organizations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of the two organizations to further strengthen the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation, as well as in the political field,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Urges* the United Nations system to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in areas of mutual interest, as appropriate;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Affirms* that the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation share a common goal of promoting and facilitating the Middle East peace process so that the process can reach its objective of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

5. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-

determination, promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, human rights and fundamental freedoms, combating international terrorism, capacity-building, health-related issues such as combating pandemic and endemic diseases, protection of environment, climate change, emergency relief and rehabilitation and technical cooperation;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to exert efforts to prevent incitement to hatred and discrimination against Muslims and to take effective measures to combat negative stereotyping against persons based on their religions, faith or race, and requests the Secretary-General to address anti-Islam/anti-Muslim sentiments, also calls for global awareness of the implications of the rise of religious intolerance on international peace and security, and further calls on the international community to demonstrate its collective political will to address this issue in all urgency;

7. *Invites* increased cooperation and exchanges between the Independent Permanent Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

8. *Requests* the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen cooperation in addressing the social and economic issues that affect the efforts of Member States to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and realize the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation through the recent establishment of a Working Group;

10. *Also welcomes* the cooperation between the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation hosted by the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its specialized and affiliated institutions in promoting South-South cooperation in areas of common interest;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as their subsidiary, specialized and affiliated institutions, to intensify actions in creating bilateral frameworks for cooperation in the area of human and industrial capacity development, trade promotion, transportation and tourism;

12. *Invites* the United Nations system to cooperate with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its member States in their efforts to implement the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Welcomes with appreciation* the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in the fields of peacemaking, preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and notes the close cooperation between the two organizations in reconstruction and development in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sierra Leone and Somalia;

14. *Appreciates* the hosting by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, at its General Secretariat in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 3 March 2011, of the tenth meeting of the International Contact Group on Afghanistan, and calls for closer cooperation

in the field between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations agencies;

15. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field and to develop practical modalities for such cooperation;

16. *Notes with satisfaction* the increasing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which was marked by the opening of the representation office of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris;

17. *Welcomes* the visit of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Jeddah in June 2012 and his commitment to reinforce cooperation in areas of common interest between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, and the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as between senior secretariat officials of the two organizations, and encourages their participation in important meetings of the two organizations;

18. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly in the fields of science and technology, higher education, health and environment, by negotiating cooperation agreements and through necessary contacts and meetings of the respective focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

19. *Invites* the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to consider providing increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to strengthen their capacities for cooperation;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, cultural, humanitarian and scientific fields;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation".

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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/18 of 10 November 1978, 50/3 of 16 October 1995, 52/2 of 17 October 1997, 54/25 of 15 November 1999, 56/45 of 7 December 2001, 57/43 of 21 November 2002, 59/22 of 8 November 2004, 61/7 of 20 October 2006, 63/236 of 22 December 2008 and 65/263 of 14 January 2011, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/266 of 16 May 2007, 63/306 of 9 September 2009 and 65/311 of 19 July 2011 on multilingualism,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is made up of seventy-four States Members of the United Nations, representing more than one third of the members of the General Assembly, is promoting multilateral cooperation in areas of common interest,

Bearing in mind the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations through regional cooperation,

Bearing in mind also that, according to the Charter of la Francophonie adopted on 23 November 2005 at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo, the objectives of the International Organization of la Francophonie are to assist in the establishment and development of democracy, the prevention,

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management and settlement of conflicts, support for the rule of law and for human rights, the intensification of dialogue between cultures and civilizations, the establishment of closer ties among peoples through mutual knowledge, the strengthening of their solidarity through multilateral cooperation activities with a view to promoting the growth of their economies, and the promotion of education and training,

Welcoming the steps taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen its ties with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international and regional organizations with a view to attaining its objectives,

Affirming the importance of a balanced and effective multilateral system that is representative of today's world, one that is based upon a strong and renewed United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to multilingualism and to multilateral cooperation for peace, democratic governance and the rule of law, economic governance and solidarity, poverty eradication, protection of the environment, sustainable development and combating climate change,

Noting with satisfaction also the commitments made in "The future we want", the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held from 20 to 22 June 2012,[1] particularly those aimed at accelerating achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fourteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Kinshasa on 13 and 14 October 2012, together with an undertaking to play an active role in formulating and implementing the sustainable development goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty and preserving environmental resources,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 65/263,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in cooperation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and programmes and the International Organization of la Francophonie,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie serves the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the will of the two organizations to consolidate, develop and strengthen the ties that exist between them in the political, economic, social and cultural fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;

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[1] Annex to resolution 66/288.

[2] See A/67/280-S/2012/614, sect. II.

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in accordance with the declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fourteenth Summit of la Francophonie, the International Organization of la Francophonie participates actively in the work of the United Nations, whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, include safeguarding international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and serving as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and promoting gender equality, and commends the initiatives taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in the areas of crisis and conflict prevention, the promotion of peace, support for democracy and the rule of law, in accordance with the commitments set forth in its Bamako Declaration, of 3 November 2000, on the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the Francophone world, and reaffirmed at the Conference on Conflict Prevention and Human Security, held on 13 and 14 May 2006 in Saint Boniface, Canada;

4. *Welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel, and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with the United Nations, to crisis resolution and recovery and to peacebuilding in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Tunisia and the Sahel, including Mali and Niger;

5. *Welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of la Francophonie, aiming particularly to provide support for French-speaking countries in the context of the universal periodic review;

6. *Also welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention, and encourages the pursuit of this initiative with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms, where necessary;

7. *Further welcomes* the impetus given to the participation of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in peacekeeping operations, while recalling that it is up to the United Nations to preserve the multilingualism of these operations, and draws attention to the strengthened cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Secretariat's Department of Peacekeeping Operations with a view to increasing the number of French-speaking personnel in the theatre of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

8. *Encourages* the continuation of efforts by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie and by the Organization itself, taking

into account the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to increase the supply of French-speaking civilian and military contingents on missions to francophone countries and to build their capacities, including access by French-speaking personnel to leadership positions in peacekeeping operations in French-speaking countries;

9. *Welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the Peacebuilding Commission's work on Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

10. *Also welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting the international system of criminal justice, as well as the signing of a partnership agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Criminal Court, which illustrates the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in protecting human rights, restoring the rule of law and combating impunity;

11. *Further welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to establish democratic governance of security systems and to define its own position on matters of justice, truth and reconciliation in order to support French-speaking States in crisis and in transition;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the developing collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two Organizations in that area;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he holds with heads of regional organizations, and invites him to continue to do so, taking into account the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law;

14. *Welcomes* the concrete commitment of the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie, mobilized at their fourteenth summit, to pursue efforts aimed at:

(a) Dealing with key environmental and economic issues in a spirit of solidarity and faithfulness to the Millennium Development Goals; and helping to formulate and implement the sustainable development goals, in accordance with the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

(b) Promoting democratic governance and human rights;

(c) Respecting cultural diversity and multilingualism, by means including education;

(d) Improving global governance in such a way as to encourage the establishment of a balanced multilateral system which enables permanent and equitable representation of Africa in decision-making bodies;

15. *Invites* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to collaborate to this end with the Secretary-General of la

Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of development, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, energy, sustainable development, education, training and the development of new information technologies, in particular with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including, by 2015, the Millennium Development Goals, to the benefit of all, including young people and women;

16. *Welcomes* the signing, on 21 May 2012, of a framework cooperation agreement between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Organization of la Francophonie, aimed at a mutual strengthening of initiatives and projects focused on women in French-speaking countries, including those targeting violence against women;

17. *Encourages* the International Organization of la Francophonie to work in synergy with UN-Women in areas including the involvement of women in political decision-making and in economic, social and cultural life; arguing for equality between women and men and integrating gender equality into sustainable development;

18. *Welcomes* the signing on 31 May 2012 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie aimed at strengthening the existing cooperation between the organizations;

19. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Organization of la Francophonie for the steps it has taken in recent years to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect of the provisions on multilingualism;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie for their sustained efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two Organizations, thereby serving their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

21. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of, and follow-up to, international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as occurred with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio in June 2012 and the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May 2011;

22. *Also welcomes* the high-level meetings held periodically between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Secretariat of the International Organization of la Francophonie, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between their representatives in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation;

23. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, acting together with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two Organizations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie".

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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/18 of 10 November 1978, 50/3 of 16 October 1995, 52/2 of 17 October 1997, 54/25 of 15 November 1999, 56/45 of 7 December 2001, 57/43 of 21 November 2002, 59/22 of 8 November 2004, 61/7 of 20 October 2006, 63/236 of 22 December 2008 and 65/263 of 14 January 2011, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/266 of 16 May 2007, 63/306 of 9 September 2009 and 65/311 of 19 July 2011 on multilingualism,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is made up of seventy-four States Members of the United Nations, representing more than one third of the members of the General Assembly, is promoting multilateral cooperation in areas of common interest,

Bearing in mind the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations through regional cooperation,

Bearing in mind also that, according to the Charter of la Francophonie adopted on 23 November 2005 at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo, the objectives of the International Organization of la Francophonie are to assist in the establishment and development of democracy, the prevention,

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management and settlement of conflicts, support for the rule of law and for human rights, the intensification of dialogue between cultures and civilizations, the establishment of closer ties among peoples through mutual knowledge, the strengthening of their solidarity through multilateral cooperation activities with a view to promoting the growth of their economies, and the promotion of education and training,

Welcoming the steps taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen its ties with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international and regional organizations with a view to attaining its objectives,

Affirming the importance of a balanced and effective multilateral system that is representative of today's world, one that is based upon a strong and renewed United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to multilingualism and to multilateral cooperation for peace, democratic governance and the rule of law, economic governance and solidarity, poverty eradication, protection of the environment, sustainable development and combating climate change,

Noting with satisfaction also the commitments made in "The future we want", the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held from 20 to 22 June 2012,[1] particularly those aimed at accelerating achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fourteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Kinshasa on 13 and 14 October 2012, together with an undertaking to play an active role in formulating and implementing the sustainable development goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty and preserving environmental resources,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 65/263,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in cooperation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and programmes and the International Organization of la Francophonie,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie serves the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the will of the two organizations to consolidate, develop and strengthen the ties that exist between them in the political, economic, social and cultural fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;

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[1] Annex to resolution 66/288.

[2] See A/67/280-S/2012/614, sect. II.

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in accordance with the declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fourteenth Summit of la Francophonie, the International Organization of la Francophonie participates actively in the work of the United Nations, whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, include safeguarding international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and respect for the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and serving as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and promoting gender equality, and commends the initiatives taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in the areas of crisis and conflict prevention, the promotion of peace, support for democracy and the rule of law, in accordance with the commitments set forth in its Bamako Declaration, of 3 November 2000, on the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the Francophone world, and reaffirmed at the Conference on Conflict Prevention and Human Security, held on 13 and 14 May 2006 in Saint Boniface, Canada;

4. *Welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel, and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with the United Nations, to crisis resolution and recovery and to peacebuilding in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Tunisia and the Sahel, including Mali and Niger;

5. *Welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of la Francophonie, aiming particularly to provide support for French-speaking countries in the context of the universal periodic review;

6. *Also welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention, and encourages the pursuit of this initiative with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms, where necessary;

7. *Further welcomes* the impetus given to the participation of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in peacekeeping operations, while recalling that it is up to the United Nations to preserve the multilingualism of these operations, and draws attention to the strengthened cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Secretariat's Department of Peacekeeping Operations with a view to increasing the number of French-speaking personnel in the theatre of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

8. *Encourages* the continuation of efforts by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie and by the Organization itself, taking into account the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to increase the supply of French-speaking civilian and military contingents on missions to francophone countries and to build their capacities, including access by French-speaking personnel to leadership positions in peacekeeping operations in French-speaking countries;

9. *Welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the Peacebuilding Commission's work on Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

10. *Also welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting the international system of criminal justice, as well as the signing of a partnership agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Criminal Court, which illustrates the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in protecting human rights, restoring the rule of law and combating impunity;

11. *Further welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to establish democratic governance of security systems and to define its own position on matters of justice, truth and reconciliation in order to support French-speaking States in crisis and in transition;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the developing collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two Organizations in that area;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he holds with heads of regional organizations, and invites him to continue to do so, taking into account the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law;

14. *Welcomes* the concrete commitment of the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie, mobilized at their fourteenth summit, to pursue efforts aimed at:

(a) Dealing with key environmental and economic issues in a spirit of solidarity and faithfulness to the Millennium Development Goals; and helping to formulate and implement the sustainable development goals, in accordance with the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

(b) Promoting democratic governance and human rights;

(c) Respecting cultural diversity and multilingualism, by means including education;

(d) Improving global governance in such a way as to encourage the establishment of a balanced multilateral system which enables permanent and equitable representation of Africa in decision-making bodies;

15. *Invites* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to collaborate to this end with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of development, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, energy, sustainable development, education, training and the development of new information technologies, in particular with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including, by 2015, the Millennium Development Goals, to the benefit of all, including young people and women;

16. *Welcomes* the signing, on 21 May 2012, of a framework cooperation agreement between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Organization of la Francophonie, aimed at a mutual strengthening of initiatives and projects focused on women in French-speaking countries, including those targeting violence against women;

17. *Encourages* the International Organization of la Francophonie to work in synergy with UN-Women in areas including the involvement of women in political decision-making and in economic, social and cultural life; arguing for equality between women and men and integrating gender equality into sustainable development;

18. *Welcomes* the signing on 31 May 2012 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie aimed at strengthening the existing cooperation between the organizations;

19. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Organization of la Francophonie for the steps it has taken in recent years to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect of the provisions on multilingualism;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie for their sustained efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two Organizations, thereby serving their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

21. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of, and follow-up to, international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as occurred with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio in June 2012 and the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul in May 2011;

22. *Also welcomes* the high-level meetings held periodically between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Secretariat of the International Organization of la Francophonie, and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between their representatives in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation;

23. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, acting together with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/18 of 10 November 1978, 50/3 of 16 October 1995, 52/2 of 17 October 1997, 54/25 of 15 November 1999, 56/45 of 7 December 2001, 57/43 of 21 November 2002, 59/22 of 8 November 2004, 61/7 of 20 October 2006, 63/236 of 22 December 2008 and 65/263 of 14 January 2011, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/266 of 16 May 2007, 63/306 of 9 September 2009 and 65/311 of 19 July 2011 on multilingualism,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie, which is made up of seventy-four States Members of the United Nations, representing more than one third of the members of the General Assembly, is promoting multilateral cooperation in areas of common interest,

Bearing in mind the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations through regional cooperation,

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Bearing in mind also that, according to the Charter of la Francophonie adopted on 23 November 2005 at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie, held in Antananarivo, the objectives of the International Organization of la Francophonie are to assist in the establishment and development of democracy, the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts, support for the rule of law and for human rights, the intensification of dialogue between cultures and civilizations, the establishment of closer ties among peoples through mutual knowledge, the strengthening of their solidarity through multilateral cooperation activities with a view to promoting the growth of their economies, and the promotion of education and training,

Welcoming the steps taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to strengthen its ties with the organizations of the United Nations system and with international and regional organizations with a view to attaining its objectives,

Affirming the importance of a balanced and effective multilateral system that is representative of today's world, one that is based upon a strong and renewed United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the commitment of the International Organization of la Francophonie to multilingualism and to multilateral cooperation for peace, democratic governance and the rule of law, economic governance and solidarity, poverty eradication, protection of the environment, sustainable development and combating climate change,

Noting also the commitments made in "The future we want", the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held from 20 to 22 June 2012, particularly those aimed at accelerating achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, and reaffirmed by the Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fourteenth Summit of la Francophonie, held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, on 13 and 14 October 2012,[1] together with an undertaking to play an active role in formulating and implementing the sustainable development goals and a determination to implement national sustainable development strategies to make an effective contribution to eradicating poverty and protecting the environment,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 65/263,[2]

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in cooperation between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and programmes and the International Organization of la Francophonie,

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie serves the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the will of the two organizations to consolidate, develop and strengthen the ties that exist between them in the political, economic, social and cultural fields,

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[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] See A/67/280-S/2012/614, sect. II.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and welcomes the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in accordance with the declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government of countries using French as a common language at the fourteenth Summit of la Francophonie, the International Organization of la Francophonie participates actively in the work of the United Nations, whose purposes, as set forth in its Charter, include safeguarding international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and respect for the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and serving as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends;

3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the continued strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in the area of human rights and promoting gender equality, and commends the initiatives taken by the International Organization of la Francophonie in the areas of crisis and conflict prevention, the promotion of peace, support for democracy and the rule of law, in accordance with the commitments set forth in its Bamako Declaration, of 3 November 2000, on the practices of democracy, rights and freedoms in the Francophone world, and reaffirmed at the Conference on Conflict Prevention and Human Security, held on 13 and 14 May 2006 in Saint Boniface, Canada;

4. *Welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in high-level consultations on the Sahel, and its genuine contribution, in cooperation with the United Nations, to crisis resolution and recovery and to peacebuilding in Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Madagascar, Tunisia and the Sahel, including Mali and Niger;

5. *Welcomes* the strengthened cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Organization of la Francophonie, aiming particularly to provide support for French-speaking countries in the context of the universal periodic review;

6. *Welcomes* the development of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, with the participation of other regional and subregional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, in the fields of early warning and crisis and conflict prevention, and encourages the pursuit of this initiative with a view to formulating practical recommendations to facilitate the establishment of relevant operational mechanisms, where necessary;

7. *Welcomes* the impetus given to the participation of States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie in peacekeeping operations, while recalling that it is up to the United Nations to preserve the multilingualism of these operations, and draws attention to the strengthened cooperation between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Department of Peacekeeping

Operations with a view to increasing the number of French-speaking personnel in the theatre of United Nations peacekeeping operations;

8. *Encourages* the continuation of efforts by the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie and by the Organization itself, taking into account the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to increase the supply of French-speaking civilian and military contingents on missions to francophone countries and to build their capacities, including access by French-speaking personnel to leadership positions in peacekeeping operations in French-speaking countries;

9. *Welcomes* the participation of the International Organization of la Francophonie in the Peacebuilding Commission's work on Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau, and strongly encourages the International Organization of la Francophonie and the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to cooperate actively;

10. *Also welcomes* the involvement of the International Organization of la Francophonie in promoting the international system of criminal justice, as well as the signing of a partnership agreement between the International Organization of la Francophonie and the International Criminal Court, which illustrates the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in protecting human rights, restoring the rule of law and combating impunity;

11. *Further welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Organization of la Francophonie to establish democratic governance of security systems and to define its own position on matters of justice, truth and reconciliation in order to support French-speaking States in crisis and in transition;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the developing collaboration between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie in electoral monitoring and assistance, and encourages the strengthening of cooperation between the two Organizations in that area;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he holds with heads of regional organizations, and invites him to continue to do so, taking into account the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law;

14. *Notes* the concrete commitment of the States members of the International Organization of la Francophonie, mobilized at their fourteenth summit, to pursue efforts aimed at:

(a) Dealing with key environmental and economic issues in a spirit of solidarity and faithfulness to the Millennium Development Goals; and helping to formulate and implement the sustainable development goals, in accordance with the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

(b) Promoting democratic governance and human rights;

(c) Respecting cultural diversity and multilingualism, through means including education;

(d) Improving global governance in such a way as to encourage the establishment of a balanced multilateral system which enables permanent and equitable representation of Africa in decision-making bodies;

15. *Invites* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to collaborate to this end with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of development, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, energy, sustainable development, education, training and the development of new information technologies, in particular with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including, by 2015, the Millennium Development Goals, to the benefit of all, including young people and women;

16. *Welcomes* the signing, on 21 May 2012, of a framework cooperation agreement between the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the International Organization of la Francophonie, aimed at a mutual strengthening of initiatives and projects focused on women in French-speaking countries, including those targeting violence against women;

17. *Encourages* the International Organization of la Francophonie to work in synergy with UN-Women in areas including the involvement of women in political decision-making and in economic, social and cultural life; arguing for equality between women and men and integrating gender equality into sustainable development;

18. *Welcomes* the signing on 31 May 2012 of a Memorandum of Understanding between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie aimed at strengthening the existing cooperation between the two organizations;

19. *Expresses its gratitude* to the International Organization of la Francophonie for the steps it has taken in recent years to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and dialogue between cultures and civilizations, and encourages the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie to cooperate more closely to ensure full respect of the provisions on multilingualism;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie for their sustained efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two Organizations, thereby serving their mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

21. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in the preparation for, conduct of, and follow-up to, international conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations, as occurred with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012 and the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2011;

22. *Also welcomes* the high-level meetings held periodically between the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Secretariat of the International Organization of la Francophonie, and requests the Secretary-General of the United

Nations, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between their representatives in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation;

23. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, acting together with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 121 (l)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Finland and Liechtenstein

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United Nations A/67/L.31

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
5 December 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 9
Report of the Economic and Social Council

Algeria*: draft resolution

Graduation of countries from the least developed countries category

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/32 of 27 July 2012 on the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fourteenth session,

Taking into account its resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004, 65/286 of 29 June 2011 and 67/__ of __ on a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries,

Emphasizing that graduation from the list of least developed countries is a major milestone for the country involved as it means that significant progress has been made towards reaching at least some of its development goals,

1. *Reconfirms* that graduating from the list of least developed countries should not result in a disruption of development plans, programmes and projects;

2. *Decides* to take note of decisions of the Economic and Social Council regarding the graduation of countries from the list of least developed countries, as well as the inclusion of countries in that list, at the first session of the General Assembly following the adoption of the decisions;

3. *Takes note* of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to endorse the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Equatorial Guinea be graduated from the list of least developed countries;

4. *Invites* Equatorial Guinea to prepare, during the three-year period between the adoption of the present resolution and the graduation of Equatorial Guinea, its national smooth transition strategy, with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with its bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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5. *Takes note* of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to endorse the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Vanuatu be graduated from the list of least developed countries, and decides to consider the issue, including the preparatory period, at its sixty-eighth session, allowing for the full consideration of the particular challenges Vanuatu faces, especially with regard to its high vulnerability.

United Nations A/67/L.32

General Assembly

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6 December 2012

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 70
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 50/19 of 28 November 1995, 52/171 of 16 December 1997, 54/98 of 8 December 1999, 56/102 of 14 December 2001, 58/118 of 17 December 2003, 61/220 of 20 December 2006 and 64/75 of 7 December 2009,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993, 49/139 B of 20 December 1994, 50/57 of 12 December 1995 and 51/194 of 17 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/56 of 28 July 1995 and 1996/33 of 25 July 1996,

Recalling its resolution 66/67 of 5 December 2011 on the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers,

Emphasizing the need for coordination between relief and development activities in the context of humanitarian emergencies, taking into account the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recognizing the importance of mobilizing the scientific and technical know-how of the international community to assist local communities within a framework of comprehensive disaster risk reduction, bearing in mind the positive impact of technology transfer to developing countries in this field,

[1] See resolution 55/2.

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Recognizing also the responsibility of the United Nations system in the promotion of international cooperation to prevent and mitigate disasters and to provide and coordinate assistance and rehabilitation measures aimed at building resilient communities, and highlighting the leading role of the Secretary-General in this regard,

Recognizing further that the international community, in addressing the growing magnitude and complexity of disasters and chronic challenges, such as hunger, malnutrition and poverty, must rely on the formulation of a well-coordinated global response within the framework of the United Nations and on the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Recognizing that the White Helmets initiative has demonstrated the potential of regional partnerships and encouraged the participation of affected or vulnerable populations in the tasks of planning, training, mobilizing and providing an immediate response in disaster situations and complex emergencies,

Emphasizing the need to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk reduction,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,[2] in particular section VI.B, prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/182 and submitted in response to Assembly resolution 64/75;

2. *Recognizes* the efforts being made by the White Helmets initiative to strengthen national, subregional and regional agreements in Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. *Also recognizes* the work done by the White Helmets in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to promote the interchange of humanitarian experiences and best practices among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Takes note* of the work done by the White Helmets in strengthening subregional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, including support to the Forum for Coordination and Cooperation of the Subregional Mechanisms for Disaster Risk Management of the Americas;

5. *Recognizes* the work undertaken with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to strengthen the disaster risk reduction agenda and generate practical tools for the campaign entitled "Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready", and encourages all relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the consultation process leading to the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework;

6. *Notes* the emphasis placed on the development of mechanisms to facilitate the local management of humanitarian emergencies through the organization, participatory involvement and empowerment of affected communities and the training of the members of local volunteer corps;

7. *Commends* the contributions from national and international volunteers for their fundamental role in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery;

8. *Takes note* of the agreement signed in 2012 between the United Nations Volunteers and the White Helmets Commission, which will allow the continuation

[2] A/67/89-E/2012/77.

of the joint work launched in 1995, and invites Member States in a position to do so to consider means of supporting collaboration of the White Helmets with their programme activities and to consider making financial resources available to the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers;

9. *Also takes note* of the memorandum of understanding signed in 2011 between the White Helmets and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that established the framework for the deployment of White Helmets volunteers in support of the High Commissioner's emergency operations;

10. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the World Food Programme and the White Helmets to coordinate integration mechanisms that allow for joint action within the framework of food security, on the basis of their general agreements of 1998, including the exchange of information among stakeholders in the field;

11. *Also recognizes* the international humanitarian activities that the White Helmets developed in the period from 2010 to 2012 in coordination with the national authorities of the disaster-affected countries and the agencies of the United Nations system and its partners;

12. *Notes* the work of the White Helmets initiative in assisting the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to promote greater legal preparedness for international disaster assistance in the Americas;

13. *Encourages* operational partners of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Volunteers and the World Health Organization, in providing psychosocial support to the disaster-affected population in emergency and disaster situations, to draw, as appropriate, on the voluntary expertise of the White Helmets, which has been successfully tested, and invites Member States to consider means of integrating the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities;

14. *Also encourages* the White Helmets to continue to enhance coordination with the international humanitarian system and to explore mechanisms for sharing best practices on disaster response and preparedness with other regional organizations in disaster-prone areas, in an effort to improve the coordination of humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations in emergency situations;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the experience acquired, to continue considering the use of the White Helmets initiative as a resource suitable for preventing and mitigating the effects of humanitarian disaster situations;

16. *Also invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the work experience acquired by White Helmets in the international field, as recognized in various resolutions of the General Assembly, and in view of the success of coordinated actions carried out with, inter alia, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Volunteers, to suggest measures to enhance the collaboration of the White Helmets initiative with the United Nations system and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventieth session in a separate section of the annual report on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 70
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Panama, Portugal, Serbia and Ukraine

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United Nations A/67/L.33

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 127
Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disorders

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Georgia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine and United States of America: draft resolution

Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders (ASD), developmental disorders (DD) and associated disabilities

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] as well as the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the Declaration of Alma-Ata,[3] the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 1986, and subsequent relevant resolutions of the World Health Assembly and Regional Committees,

Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[5] according to which individuals with disabilities should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity,

[1] Resolution 60/1.
[2] Resolution 55/2.
[3] See *Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 6-12 September 1978* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1978).
[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[5] Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

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promote self-reliance and facilitate the individual's active participation in the community, as well as the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other individuals,

Recognizing the need to promote and protect the human rights of all persons with disabilities, including all individuals with autism spectrum disorders, by, inter alia, ensuring equal opportunities to achieve their optimal developmental potential and to participate in society,

Recognizing the important contribution that non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors can make in promoting human rights for persons with disabilities, including all individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD), developmental disorders (DD) and associated disabilities, and their integration in societies, as well as addressing the socioeconomic needs of their families and communities,

Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination,

Affirming that ensuring and promoting the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities, without distinction, is critical to achieving internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling its resolution 66/124 of 19 December 2011, by which it decided to convene a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly, on 23 September 2013, with the overarching theme "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond", which shall be funded within existing resources, in order to strengthen efforts to ensure accessibility for and the inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development efforts,

Aware that autism is a lifelong developmental disability that affects the functioning of the brain, characterized by impairments in social interaction, problems with verbal and non-verbal communication and restricted, repetitive behaviour, interests and activities,

Aware also that the vast variety of needs of individuals with ASD, DD and associated disabilities poses a substantial challenge to addressing the disability and providing the appropriate services for treatment and care by Government and non-governmental organizations,

Deeply concerned that children with ASD, DD and associated disabilities in all regions of the world experience challenges in accessing long-term health care, education, training and intervention programmes undertaken by Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector,

Concerned also that those persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities continue to face barriers in their participation as equal members of society, and reaffirming that discrimination against any person on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person,

Recalling that early diagnosis, appropriate research and effective interventions are vital to the growth and development of the individual, and emphasizing that early intervention is crucial for addressing the needs of the individual with ASD, DD and associated disabilities, thus improving the opportunities to live a quality life

with the ability to participate in the greater community and increasing the likelihood that an individual will need lower levels of support later in life,

Recognizing that the full enjoyment by persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities of their human rights and their full participation will result in significant advances in the social and economic development of societies and communities,

Realizing that the challenge of meeting the needs of individuals with ASD, DD and associated disabilities is particularly acute in the developing world, resulting in increased difficulties for individuals and their families, as well as for the health, education and social welfare systems trying to meet their needs,

Further recognizing the work of the World Health Organization in addressing ASD, DD and associated disabilities in its resolutions, notably through resolution 65.4 entitled "The global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive, coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level", adopted by the Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly, requesting the Director General of the World Health Organization to develop a comprehensive mental health action plan, for consideration by the Sixty-sixth World Health Assembly,[6]

Recognizing that a major barrier to improving the health and well-being of children with ASD, DD and associated disabilities and their families is the paucity of knowledge and expertise to recognize symptoms and identify ASD, and also recognizing hat the absence of effective routine screening that allows for early detection, in turn, limits access to care and early interventions and that, without research to develop and implement effective programmes, the emergence of appropriate solutions that improve the quality of life for individuals with ASD and their families does not occur,

Acknowledging efforts to increase awareness of the rights of those affected by ASD, DD and associated disabilities, including the commemoration of World Autism Awareness Day, which led to increased international public concern for autism and other developmental disabilities,

Taking note of the Dhaka Declaration on Autism Spectrum Disorders and Developmental Disabilities of 25 July 2011,

1. *Encourages* Member States to enhance access to appropriate support services and equal opportunities for inclusion and participation in society by providing, as appropriate, training to public administrators, service providers, carers, caregivers, families and non-professionals on the needs and rights of persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities;

2. *Recognizes* that, in order to develop and implement feasible, effective and sustainable intervention programmes for addressing ASD, DD and associated disabilities, an innovative, integrated approach would benefit from a focus, inter alia, on:

(a) Increasing public and professional awareness of ASD, DD and associated disabilities and reducing stigma associated with these conditions;

[6] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 21-26 May 2012, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA65/2012/REC/1).

(b) Enhancing and increasing research expertise and service delivery, including through international collaboration, by training researchers, service providers as well as non-professionals in early diagnosis and interventions within health and other relevant sectors;

(c) Enhancing inclusive educational programmes suited to infants, children and adults with autism;

(d) Emphasizing the unique needs of each person with autism across a spectrum of different characteristics and experiences;

(e) Increasing awareness of the advantages of the inclusion of individuals with ASD, DD and associated disabilities in the society through occupational and leisure activities;

3. *Encourages* Member States to undertake to collect appropriate information, including disaggregated statistical and research data, on ASD, DD and associated disabilities;

4. *Looks forward* to the development of the World Health Organization's comprehensive mental health action plan, as called for in resolution 65.4, entitled "The global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive, coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level", adopted by the Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly, and its consideration of ASD in the context of a broader systems approach;

5. *Calls upon* all States to ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning, as well as to promote vocational training and skills development programmes for persons with autism, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other local, national and regional policies;

6. *Also calls upon* all States to enable persons with ASD, DD and associated disabilities to learn life and social development skills to facilitate their full and equal participation in education and as members of the community;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and United Nations organizations as a contribution to the preparations for the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities to be held on 23 September 2013.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 127
Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders and other developmental disorders

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Georgia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey and Ukraine: draft resolution

Addressing the socioeconomic needs of individuals, families and societies affected by autism spectrum disorders (ASD), developmental disorders (DD) and associated disabilities

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burundi, Central African Republic, China, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 10
Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985, 42/7 of 22 October 1987, 44/18 of 6 November 1989, 46/10 of 22 October 1991, 48/15 of 2 November 1993, 50/56 of 11 December 1995, 52/24 of 25 November 1997, 54/190 of 17 December 1999, 56/97 of 14 December 2001, 58/17 of 3 December 2003, 61/52 of 4 December 2006 and 64/78 of 7 December 2009,

Recalling also its resolution 56/8 of 21 November 2001, in which it proclaimed 2002 the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage,

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Recalling further the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,[1] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects,[2] the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict[3] and the two Protocols thereto[4], the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,[5] the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage,[6] the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage[7] and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,[8]

Welcoming the fortieth anniversary of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and the activities undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this regard,

Appreciating the positive results of the second meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property in June 2012, which adopted the Rules of Procedure of the meeting of the States parties that, inter alia, stipulate that the meeting of the States parties shall be convened every two years, and also established a subsidiary committee, which will be convened by the secretariat every year,

Welcoming the decision of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its 190th session, authorizing the Director General to convene an Extraordinary Meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property during the first half of 2013, charged with electing the members of the subsidiary committee, and encouraging the Director General to convene the first meeting of the committee in the first half of 2013,

Noting the adoption of the United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property on 2 December 2004,[9] as it might apply to cultural property,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 823, No. 11806.

[2] Available from www.unidroit.org.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 249, No. 3511.

[4] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511 and vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1037, No. 15511.

[6] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2368, No. 42671.

[8] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1 and corrigenda: *Resolutions*.

[9] Resolution 59/38, annex.

Recalling the adoption by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 October 2003 of the Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage,[10]

Noting the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the Action Plan for its implementation, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General submitted in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[11]

Commending Member States, cultural and educational institutions, museums and civil society in their efforts to combat the illicit trade in cultural properties, and welcoming all initiatives for the voluntary return of cultural properties that have been illicitly appropriated,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property that is of fundamental spiritual, historical and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Expressing deep concern about the continuing illicit traffic in cultural property and its damage to the cultural heritage of nations,

Reaffirming the necessity of international cooperation in preventing and combating all aspects of trafficking in cultural property, and noting that such cultural property is especially transferred through licit markets, such as auctions, including through the Internet,

Expressing concern about the loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism or damage directed against cultural property, in particular in areas of armed conflict, including territories that are occupied, whether such conflicts are international or internal,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, in particular paragraph 7 relating to the restitution of the cultural property of Iraq, and Council resolution 2056 (2012) of 5 July 2012, on the situation in Mali,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property and the implementation of the Object-ID standard related thereto, as well as for the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information and tools to the public, institutions, Member States and others, and encourages the continuation of such endeavours;

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[10] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-second Session, Paris, 29 September-17 October 2003*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*.

[11] See A/67/219.

2. *Notes* the support provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to launch international awareness-raising and training campaigns for museum experts, police forces, Customs services and legal experts in Africa, Latin America, South-Eastern Europe and the Caribbean from September to December 2012, aimed at preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property by providing the legal and operational knowledge and directly applicable skills to strengthen the protection of cultural property;

3. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to work in coordination with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, within their mandates and in cooperation with Member States, in order to continue to address the issue of return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin and to provide appropriate support accordingly;

4. *Recognizes* the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in combating trafficking in cultural property, and encourages the organization to continue to provide leadership and expertise in protecting cultural property to other international bodies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL);

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the two Protocols thereto, the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, and invites Member States that have not already done so to consider becoming parties to the aforementioned conventions and protocols that specifically address the return and restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the meeting on the fortieth anniversary of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held in Paris at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on 14 and 15 March 2011, and of the Declaration of the International Forum on the Return of Cultural Property, held in Seoul on 19 July 2011;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the first meeting of the Special Committee to review the practical operation of the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 19 June 2012;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the second meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held in June 2012, which adopted the Rules of Procedure of the meeting of the States parties, by which, inter alia, it was decided that the meeting of the States parties shall be convened every two years and which established a subsidiary committee that will be convened every year by

the secretariat in order to, inter alia, promote the purposes of the Convention, review national reports, and prepare and submit to the meeting of States parties recommendations and guidelines that can help the implementation of the Convention and identify problems arising from its implementation;

9. *Notes* the authorization given to the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to convene in the first half of 2013 an Extraordinary Meeting of States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, charged notably with electing the members of a subsidiary committee, as well as the encouragement given to the Director General to convene the first meeting of the committee in the first half of 2013;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, notes that the Convention has still not entered into force, and invites Member States that have not already done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention;

11. *Deplores* damage to cultural heritage of countries in situations of crisis, conflict and post-conflict, in particular recent attacks on world cultural heritage sites, calls for an immediate end to such acts, and reminds States parties to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of the provisions contained therein to safeguard and respect cultural property and to prohibit, prevent and, if necessary, put a stop to any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism directed against cultural property;

12. *Welcomes* the most recent efforts made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the protection of the cultural heritage of countries in conflict, including the safe return to those countries of cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance that have been illegally removed, and calls upon the international community to contribute to these efforts;

13. *Urges* Member States to introduce effective national and international measures to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in cultural property, including publicizing legislation and offering special training for police, Customs and border services and to consider such trafficking a serious crime, as defined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[12]

14. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to continue to draw up systematic inventories of their cultural property;

15. *Invites* States to consider establishing and developing national, regional and international databases inventorying cultural property, which would also register trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted or illicitly excavated, and illicitly dealt-in cultural property, and encourages States to enhance the exchange of information by sharing or interconnecting inventories of cultural property and databases on trafficked, illicitly exported or imported, stolen, looted or illicitly excavated, and illicitly dealt-in cultural property and contributing to international inventories and databases;

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[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

16. *Recognizes* the advancement of the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which includes legislation from 180 Member States, and invites Member States to provide their legislation in electronic format for inclusion in the database if they have not yet done so, to provide regular updates to the database and to promote it;

17. *Applauds* the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to promote the use of identification and inventory systems, in particular the application of the Object-ID standard, and to encourage the linking of identification systems and existing databases, including the one developed by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to allow for the electronic transmission of information in order to reduce illicit trafficking in cultural property, and encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to make further efforts in this regard in cooperation with Member States, where appropriate;

18. *Notes* the adoption by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, at its 17th meeting, of the rules of procedure for mediation and conciliation, and invites Member States to consider the possibility of using such processes as appropriate;

19. *Welcomes* the presentation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law of model provisions on state ownership of undiscovered cultural objects, and encourages Member States to consider using these model provisions and adopting effective legislation for the establishment and recognition of States' ownership of their heritage, as appropriate under domestic laws, with a view to facilitating restitution in cases of unlawful removal;

20. *Notes* the model export certificate for cultural objects developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Customs Organization as a tool to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property, and invites Member States to consider adopting the model export certificate as their national export certificate, in accordance with domestic law and procedures;

21. *Takes note of* resolution 102,[13] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-sixth session in November 2011, on the reports by Member States on the measures taken for the implementation of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property;

22. *Recognizes* the public awareness and increased mobilization and action in favour of heritage values achieved in 2002, the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, and on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and calls upon the international community and the United Nations to continue to cooperate

[13] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-sixth Session, Paris, 25 October-10 November, 2011*, vol. 1 and corrigenda: *Resolutions*.

with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the basis of that work;

23. *Invites* those who deal with trade in cultural property and their associations, where they exist, to encourage the effective implementation of the International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property, as endorsed by the General Conference of the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 16 November 1999,[14] the International Council of Museums Code of Ethics for Museums and other existing codes;

24. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to hold discussions with the representatives of the international trade in art in order to improve practices and raise awareness in such areas as provenance investigations, ethics, restitution procedures and knowledge of the international legal framework;

25. *Recognizes* the importance of the International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation, launched in November 2000, and invites Member States to increase further their voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to enhance its efficiency and to make use of this Fund;

26. *Also recognizes* the importance of cooperation among States in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property, as well as its illegal removal from the countries of origin, through, inter alia, the conclusion of bilateral agreements and mutual legal assistance, including the prosecution of persons involved in such activities and extradition, in accordance with the laws of cooperating States and under applicable international law;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its efforts to bring about the attainment of the objectives of the present resolution;

28. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

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[14] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirtieth Session, Paris, 26 October-17 November 1999*, vol. 1 and corrigendum: *Resolutions*.

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 10
Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zimbabwe

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